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**SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**  
(August 22 - September 21, 1983)

October 1983

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of  
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analyst: Rachel Warner

## PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa (U)  
(22 August - 21 September 1983)

Africa General

Meeting Held to Discuss Soviet-African Relations

(Excerpt) The role of Soviet and African societies in strengthening Soviet and African friendship and cooperation and in the struggle for peace and the reduced threat of nuclear war was the theme of an international meeting which opened in Moscow on 13 September. (14 Sep 83, p. 4)

Africa General/Chad

The Tragedy of Chad

(Excerpt) In its stormy and frequently conflicting history, the development of independent Africa has gone through quite a few complicated periods. Often, in a literal sense, blood flows during the continent's revolutions, conspiracies, and civil wars. One of the most tragic situations is occurring in Chad. In 1960, France gave the country its independence and ever since, the young republic has had difficult problems. Events in Chad and around it call for true concern in Africa. The OAU has advised against foreign involvement in Chad's affairs. (22 Aug 83, p. 5)

Angola

Comments on Statement by Dos Santos

(Text) The imperialist conspiracy against the Angolan revolution has been condemned by J. E. dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola and Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Workers' Party. The United States and racist South Africa, which has been assigned the role of imperialist gendarme in southern Africa, have sharply stepped up the attempts to destabilize the situation in Angola, he stated, speaking here at a joint session of the government and the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee. The escalation of aggression against Angola is part and parcel of the general strategy of imperialism whose purpose is to strangle the revolutionary process in Africa, overthrow the legitimate governments in countries following the non-capitalist road of development, and install puppet regimes there. The Pretoria authorities are trying to achieve by force the realization of their criminal schemes in Angola, J. E. dos Santos pointed out. UNITA gangs have become de facto regular units of the South African army. The racists secure "corridors" for the infiltration of bandits deep inside Angolan territory. The South African artillery and air force provide cover for all incursions by the counterrevolutionaries. The gangsters kill peaceful people and burn villages and crops. They have committed a number of terrorist acts, including one along the Benguela railroad. The Pretoria strategists have drawn up a plan to send UNITA terrorists into the northern province of Malange. South African units continue the occupation of the country's southern regions. A few days ago they launched new combat operations against Angola and destroyed the city of Cangamba. In order to justify the war waged by South Africa against Angola, the imperialist mass news

media are fanning the myth about the notorious "Cuban threat against Africa." Within the framework of the conspiracy against Angola, the West is trying to achieve the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from the republic. Under these conditions, the President stressed, our task is to mobilize the people in defense of the revolutionary gains. It is necessary to step up the struggle against the UNITA gangs until they are completely destroyed. The soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola must comprehensively consolidate their combat ability so as to be able to defend the republic's independence and territorial integrity.

The stepping up of Pretoria's armed actions against Angola using the gangster formations of the UNITA antipopular group has created an explosively dangerous situation in southern Africa. The puppets, acting on orders from the racist South African authorities and Washington, deal cruelly with the peaceful population, put important economic projects out of actions, and destroy population centers. Imperialist propaganda is attempting to present the large-scale intervention against the sovereign state as a "civil war" in Angola. All the world knows, however, that without US financial subsidies and without direct participation by South African officers and instructors, the gangsters would have been utterly crushed a long time ago. The Angola news agency Angop rightly notes that the main responsibility for the crimes committed on Angolan soil rests with the United States. The Reagan administration is striving to destabilize by every means the situation in Angola, expanding its comprehensive and mainly military cooperation with South Africa. The observers also draw attention to the fact the the stepping up of military actions against Angola is taking place at a time when UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar is in southern Africa. The purpose of his mission is to conduct talks on the problem of granting independence to Namibia. One of the goals of the current intervention is to exert pressure on the Angolan Government regarding the Namibian question, sabotage the UN resolutions, and attempt to impose on the world community an imperialist neocolonialist plan which envisages the protection of the political and military interests of the West and of South Africa in Namibia.

In response to the intrigues of the United States and its client puppets, the Angolan people and all progressive forces in Africa are uniting so as to give a proper rebuff to the aggressors and their patrons. (25 Aug 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #168, 29 Aug 83, pp. J2-3)

#### A New Ordeal

(Excerpt) Five years ago, the first president of the country, A. Neto, announced the birth of the MPLA - Workers' Party, the revolutionary party of the Angolan workers and peasants, in a snow-white building with turrets. This building has since been the scene of many international meetings and conferences. In this building, the members of the MPLA Central Committee, ministerial leaders, and the highest command of the army have met. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed a gathering on military and political relations during which he said that the Angolan revolution has once again reached a time of ordeal, one of the most difficult in the 8 years of independence. Now, tens of thousands of workers have appeared in the streets of Luanda to protest South African aggression. (29 Aug 83, p. 5)

### Angola's Dos Santos Calls for Party Vigilance

(Excerpt) Regional military councils have been set up in the People's Republic of Angola on the territory of a number of the country's central and southern provinces which have recently become targets for subversion and sabotage by the Republic of South Africa and UNITA. Speaking at a mass rally in Malange, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA - Workers' Party and President of Angola, pointed out that strengthening the unity of the party and the people is the most effective measure in repulsing aggression. Precisely this idea, the President said, has been made the basis of the entire activity of the military councils being set up on the basis of a decision of a commission of the People's Assembly. Their functions provide for ensuring unified political, military, economic, and social leadership in the regions which have become the targets of provocateurs. (15 Sep 83, p. 1, and translated in part by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #183, 20 Sep 83, p. J5)

### UNITA Guerrillas Attacked by Government Forces

(Excerpt) During the last few days, units of the National Armed Forces of Angola have carried out serious attacks on bands of UNITA guerrillas. According to the Angolan news agency, operations to destroy the guerrilla groups have occurred in the provinces of Malange, Moxico, Hambo, and Huila. Losses on the guerrilla side were estimated at 70 killed. (21 Sep 83, p. 1)

### Angola/Republic of South Africa

(Excerpt) Angola turned to the UN with an appeal to take stern measures in connection with South African aggression in Angola. South Africans, Westerners, and almost all of the American media prefer either to ignore the present aggravated situation in southern Africa, or interpret the spreading South African aggression as "insignificant border skirmishes." (28 Aug 83, p. 5)

### UNITA Steps Up Attacks

(Excerpt) UNITA antigovernment bandits are operating under the command of South African officers and instructors, conducting terrorist operations in various populated centers in Angola, especially in the south. They are following a plan worked out by Washington and Pretoria, attacking strategically important targets and destroying economic objectives. The Angolan information agency, Angop, notes that in southern Angola there are now more than 10,000 South African troops, and that a few days ago the South African army reported a new attack against Angola supported by bombers which aimed at the city of Cangamba in Moxico Province. (24 Aug 83, p. 5)

### Benin

### Benin Delegation Visits Soviet Union

(Text) A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) headed by G. Capo-Chichi, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Popular Culture of the People's Republic of Benin, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 22 August under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PRPB.

In addition to Moscow, the guests visited Penza Oblast and familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of organizational party work. The PRPB delegation had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational party work section, Penza CPSU obkom and gorkom, and the party committees of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and visited cultural enlightenment institutions. The guests gave a high assessment of the foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state. (24 Aug 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #169, 30 Aug 83, p. J3)

## Cameroon

### Delegation Visits Moscow

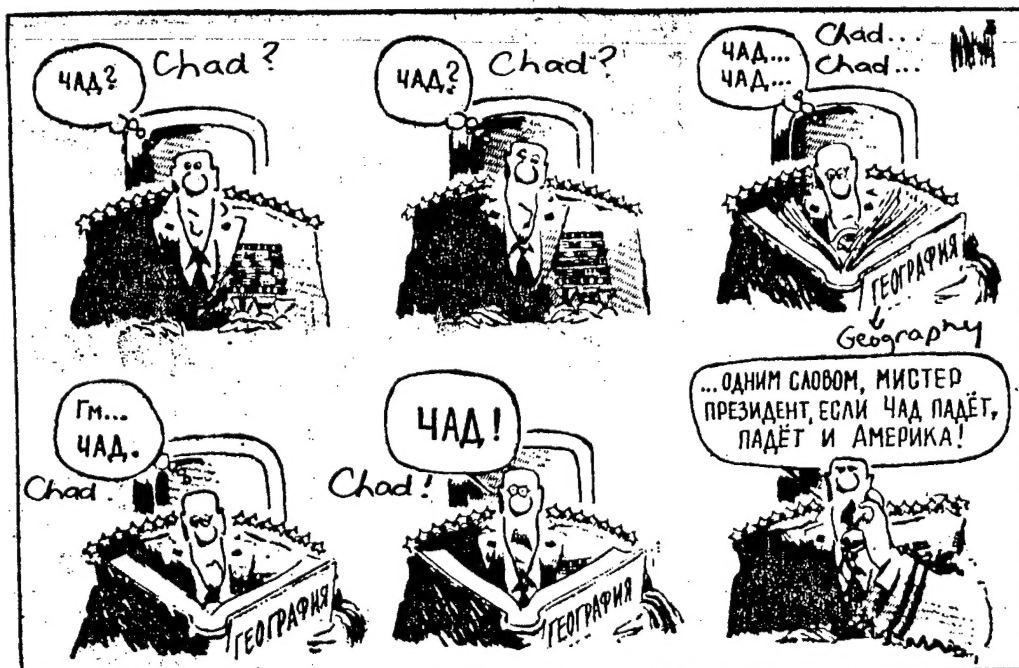
(Text) A delegation representing Cameroon's National Assembly, led by Politburo member S. Tandeng Muna, arrived in Moscow for an official visit on 25 August. (26 Aug 83, p. 4)

### Delegation Returns Home

(Excerpt) The Cameroonian National Assembly delegation departed from Moscow on 1 September after having met with members of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. (2 Sep 83, p. 4)

## Chad

### The Domino Theory



Taken from the Miami News

Рис. из американской газеты «Майами ньюс».

(Text) In one word, Mr. President, if Chad falls, then so does America! (22 Aug 83, p. 6)

### Increased Intervention

(Excerpt) Military intervention in Chad by France and the United States is increasing along the models of Indochina and Algeria. According to reports from N'Djamena, the command of the interventionist troops is preparing an assault against Oueddei's forces. Within the limits of operation "Manta-2," under the general leadership of General G. Poli who has had the "so-called great experience of military activity in Africa, six Jaguar attack planes, four Mirage bomber planes, and KC-135 planes were delivered to Chad's capital. The Jaguars, notes France Presse, possess the capability for long distance flights and carry 400 kilogram bombs and air-to-ground missiles. (23 Aug 83, p. 5)

### AWACs Planes Return to Sudan

(Excerpt) A representative of the US State Department announced that after consultation with interested governments, the United States will return two AWACs planes to a base in Sudan because France has installed in Chad sufficient military forces. However, if circumstances call for it, the planes could quickly be redirected to Chad. (25 Aug 83, p. 5)

### French Military Position Spreading

(Excerpt) French troops in Chad are spreading their military position to engage in new, armed clashes, reports a Paris newspaper. One such clash between troops of Oueddei and those of the Habre regime, the latter of which is supported by France and the United States, took place around the city of Oum-Chalouba. French radio reported that subunits of French parachutists and columns of military equipment have been moved closer to the battle sites. (26 Aug 83, p. 5)

### Mitterrand Comments on French Aid

(Excerpt) France is becoming even more involved in the internal conflict in Chad. French President Mitterrand, in an interview for Le Monde, admitted that the arrival in Chad of a large shipment of French troops with powerful weapons will stretch the limits of the French-Chadian agreement of 1976. The President said that France is "continuing to fulfill its task through instruction and assistance with materiel and technical aid." He also said that French troops will not be restricted to defensive operations if they are faced with a direct threat. (27 Aug 83, p. 5)

### French Minister Arrives

(Excerpt) The French National Defense Minister, C. Hernu, arrived in the city of Abeche during an inspection tour and reviewed the French troops located in that city who are involved with operation "Manta." (28 Aug 83, p. 5)

### New Attack Preparations

(Excerpt) According to reports from Chad, at the same time that a massive buildup of French troops is occurring, active preparations are being made for an



attack against Oueddei's forces. Under the leadership of the commander of the French expeditionary forces, General Poli, in the region of Abeche, the French air force and Zairean forces are coordinating activities with Habre's army. (29 Aug 83, p. 5)

#### French Role Intensifies

(Excerpt) As evidence of the intention of Paris to increase its military intervention in Chad, demonstrative military maneuvers of the French intervention forces have been held, involving Zairean subunits and Habre's forces. Both French Jaguar and Mirage fighters participated. France continues to intensify its role in this war, bringing in AMX-10 tanks, a large amount of Gazelle antiaircraft guns, Puma missiles, heavy artillery, and other military equipment. (30 Aug 83, p. 5)

#### Additional French Troops

(Excerpt) According to France Presse military sources, during the last few days, additional French troops have arrived in Chad with modern weapons. More than 2,000 parachutists took their positions around the borders of Musoro and Salal to the north of N'Djamena, and around Abeche, Biltene, and Arada to the east of the capital. (31 Aug 83, p. 5)

#### Increasing Interference

(Text) News media are commenting extensively on the results of the inspection visit to the French interventionist forces' positions in Chad by French National Defense Minister C. Hernu, who had talks with President H. Habre. Local commentators note that the matter under discussion was the further expansion of the French military presence in this remote African country following the dispatch of a French corps more than 3,000 strong equipped with the latest weapons--from Jaguar and Mirage combat aircraft to antitank missile installations. There were three main topics of discussion: the widening of the French interventionist forces' "field of operations," the fixing of the amount of military aid to Habre's forces, and the coordination of "common efforts." For the first time since French military intervention in Chad began, judging by reports from N'Djamena, interventionist units have been authorized in a number of cases to "operate" north of the 15th parallel, which has hitherto marked the limit of the combat action zone. France has also promised to increase supplies of military hardware, ammunition, and other equipment for Habre's army. In N'Djamena, C. Hernu again said that he does not rule out the possibility of French forces' participating in combat operations, including offensive operations, "if they are under threat." The results of the National Defense Minister's visit show, Le Monde writes, that in Paris the military's influence in determining policy toward Chad is clearly growing. Commentators draw attention to the fact that, at a reception in honor of the high-ranking French visitor, the head of the N'Djamena regime saw fit to express gratitude for military aid to the United States as well as France. (1 Sep 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #172, 2 Sep 83, p. J1)

### Increasing French and US Involvement

(Excerpt) An additional subdivision of a hundred troopers of the eighth regiment of the French naval infantry have been transported to N'Djamena, reports France Presse with references to "military sources." The command of the French troops decided to send into Chad an artillery unit of which the personnel and weapons, including a 105 mm gun, will be sent first. In the French port of Toulon, the loading of 12 of the newest AMX-10 RC tanks began for shipment to N'Djamena via Douala port in Cameroon. Washington is also increasing its intervention in Chad's affairs. According to the Nigerian Daily Star, the CIA has been engaged in subversive activities against Oueddei's forces. (2 Sep 83, p. 5)

### Operation "Manta"

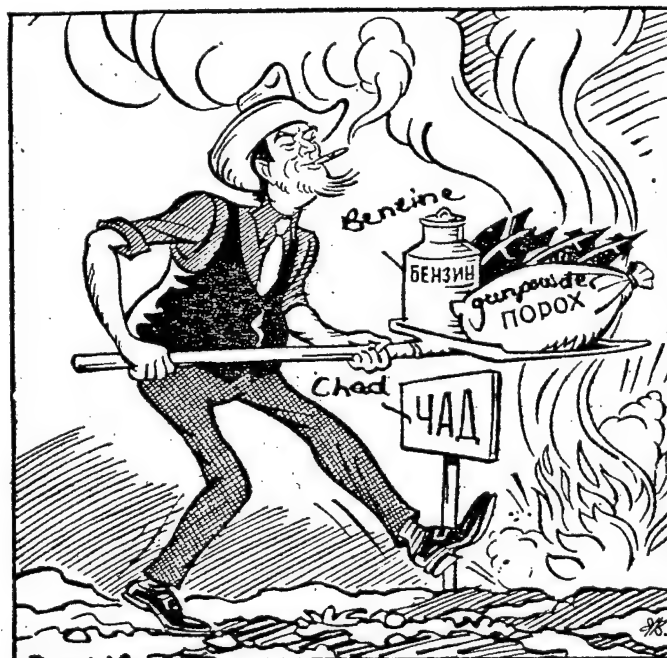
(Excerpt) As I was leaving Paris just 2 months ago, it was hard to imagine that in that time such striking changes would occur in the political atmosphere and in sentiments here. This August passed under the influence of the alarming news of the armed intervention being undertaken by Paris in Chad, its largest intervention since the end of the Algerian war in 1962. The operation, codenamed "Manta," was launched so unexpectedly and deliberately that it literally disheartened many Frenchmen. Some 2 months ago, Le Quotidien de Paris writes, the authorities assured us that what was taking place in far-off Chad concerned that country alone. It was said that there was no question of intervention and that no French soldiers would be sent there. And yet now, the newspaper continues, we have 3,000 officers and men under the command of a general, and our Defense Minister is making an inspection visit to "frontline positions" occupied by the French subunits in Chad. At present, writes L'Express in alarm, one-third of the "Rapid Intervention Forces," whose creation along the lines of the US counterpart began immediately after the NATO Council session in Paris this summer, are stationed outside France and the largest group, equipped with the latest weaponry as well as with powerful fire support and air cover facilities, is stationed in Chad. A public opinion poll conducted at the height of the transfer of the interventionist corps to Chad showed that 53 percent of Frenchmen openly condemn this action and that almost two-thirds fear that the conflict will develop into a serious confrontation. The ruling circles are undertaking a whole series of moves designed to justify the interference and to create the impression that it is a question not of involvement in a protracted armed conflict, but of actions whose aim is merely to achieve a political settlement. Every effort is also being made to play down Washington's role in inciting France to armed interference in Chad's affairs. Attempts are being made to conceal from the public the close US and French coordination in this adventure. The Pentagon began to transfer AWACs spyplanes to Sudan. Both on the eve of and during Operation "Manta," US intelligence supplied Paris with information it was gathering. The AWACs group was withdrawn from Sudan after France deployed its own radar-equipped aircraft in Ndjama. But the US State Department announced that the aircraft would return in an emergency. Well-informed local observers in diplomatic circles also believe that Paris' immediate strategy consists of two alternative solutions. While maintaining and expanding its long-term military presence in Chad, France is trying by political means to achieve a beneficial solution and the strengthening of its influence in Chad from a position of strength, as well as in the light of the interests and with the support of the United States. At the same time, the partition of Chad on a "federal basis" is not ruled out.

However, this long-nurtured neocolonialist idea is sharply condemned by all the conflicting political groupings in Chad. Furthermore, as French newspapers write, the number of foreign "military advisers" is at least equal to the number of the Ndjamenas regime's armed forces.

If this method of achieving its goals fails, observers here are noting, Paris is ready to adopt a military solution which is for its own armed forces to conduct offensive operations to "liberate" the north of the country, as Washington and the influential military and political "lobby" in France itself are insisting. There is also a third alternative which the country's left-wing democratic forces are advocating: put an end to military interference in the African state's affairs and leave the Chadians themselves to resolve their own internal problems by peaceful political means. While supporting the path of talks, the French Communists are at the same time expressing unease at the continuing French and US armed interference and expanding the military presence in Chad. (3 Sep 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #174, 7 Sep 83, pp. J1-3)

#### French Air Support Confirmed

(Excerpt) In spite of numerous denials from official Paris, confirmation of intelligence on the participation of Mirage and Jaguar fighters in battles in Chad has been received, writes L'Humanite. Appraising France's role in the conflict, the newspaper Le Figaro notes that it is comparable to that of the United States in Vietnam.



Imperialist "keeper of the flame"  
Империалистический «хранитель огня». Рис. В. Волкова.

Having taken advantage of almost 20 years of internal conflict in France's former colony of Chad, Paris and Washington are maintaining that position in future fueling of the war. (6 Sep 83, p. 5)

### Continuing Intervention

(Excerpt) Chad remains one of the "hot spots" of the planet. A bitter battle is being waged around the city of Oum-Chalouba, and reports in the Western press confirm French air support to the Habre regime. Foreign intervention in the affairs of this African country has reached dangerous proportions. According to the latest information, the number of French intervention forces has reached 3,500 men. (7 Sep 83, p. 5)

### Attack Repelled

(Excerpt) Oueddei's forces have repelled an air attack by French fighters supporting the Habre regime in the region of Oum-Chalouba. A fierce battle in the outskirts of this strategically important city continues. The forces of the Habre regime are receiving English and Israeli military instruction, and about 3,000 Zairean commandos are taking part in the conflict. (8 Sep 83, p. 5)

### Habre's Troops Retreat

(Excerpt) Troops of the Habre regime and foreign mercenaries are retreating in the direction of the capital after a battle with Oueddei's forces around Oum-Chalouba. (9 Sep 83, p. 5)

### US and French Cooperation in Chad

(Excerpt) French military intervention in Chad is the most massive in Africa since France was involved in Algeria 21 years ago. According to Western sources in N'Djamena, Washington and Paris are implementing close military cooperation. (12 Sep 83, p. 5)

### Washington Pressuring France

(Text) Washington continues to pressure France to expand its armed intervention in Chad's affairs. As is known, a 3,000-strong French expeditionary corps is already in the country, and Zairian troops sent to Chad at the United States' request total almost 3,000 officers and men. The Americans want us to send 25,000 men to Chad, French General G. Buis said in an interview for the West German weekly Stern. In Washington's view, he went on, France is to play in Chad the same role as that played by Israel in Lebanon. Naturally, such demands are rejected by France's progressive public. Of late, two protest demonstrations against the imperialist intervention in Chadian affairs have been held in Paris, and demands were made that all foreign interventionist forces be withdrawn from there. In the Latin quarter and in a number of other parts of Paris, leaflets and slogans demand that French troops and paratroops be withdrawn from Chad. According to a recent public opinion poll staged by Paris Match, the majority of Frenchmen--52 percent--condemn the government decision to send the expeditionary corps to Chad. Almost two-thirds of the people questioned in the poll--61 percent--expressed the fear that this might only further complicate the conflict in Chad. (17 Sep 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #183, 20 Sep 83, p. J1)

Congo

Newspaper Criticizes US Missiles in Europe

(Text) The placement of American missiles in Europe is increasing the threat of a nuclear conflict in which there will inevitably be involvement of European countries, states an editorial in the Congolese newspaper Mbeti. This action poses a serious threat to peace in the countries of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East as well, the newspaper continues. There is no guarantee that these missiles will not be used against African countries and oil producers in the Middle East. (15 Sep 83, p. 4)

Ethiopia

Friendship Society Meets

(Excerpt) The second all-union meeting of the Soviet-Ethiopian Friendship Society took place in Moscow on 8 September. This massive social organization is making an important contribution in the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between these two countries. (9 Sep 83, p. 4)

CPSU Delegation Arrives

(Excerpt) A CPSU delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, arrived in Ethiopia on 11 September. The delegation will participate in the opening ceremony in Addis Ababa for the unveiling of the first statue in Africa of Lenin, and for the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. The delegation was met at the airport by COPWE Central Committee member Bobishet Desia and other officials. (12 Sep 83, p. 4)

State, Party Greetings

(Text) To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government congratulate you, Comrade Mengistu, the COPWE Central Committee, the PMAC, the Council of Ministers, and all the friendly Ethiopian people on the national holiday, the ninth anniversary of the revolution. In the years that have elapsed, Ethiopia's revolutionary development has been marked by notable successes in the implementation of deep transformations in various spheres, and in the defense of the people's gains against encroachments by enemies within and without. Today in your country, the most important tasks of state and economic building and social and cultural renewal are being solved in the interests of the working people. The process of creating a party guided by the theory of scientific socialism has entered its final stage. In solving these great and complex tasks, the new Ethiopia can continue to count on the Soviet Union's unfailing support. In the international arena, Socialist Ethiopia's anti-imperialist policy aimed at safe-guarding peace and the people's security, curbing the arms race, and eliminating the vestiges of colonialism, racism, and apartheid enjoys the deserved respect of progressive forces and of all those who value the ideals

of peace and justice. Ethiopia as never before participates actively and authoritatively in the common affairs of the African continent's independent states and promotes Africa's cohesion in the face of the imperialist and reactionary forces' intrigues. The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction that multifaceted Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation is being fruitfully implemented for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening universal peace and social progress. This cooperation, based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, whose fifth anniversary falls this year, has good prospects for further development. We express the confidence that the bonds of close friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to develop and strengthen successfully.

We wish you and, through you, the whole Ethiopian people, new successes on the path of building a new life. CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers. (12 Sep 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #180, 15 Sep 83, p. J6)

#### Reception Held By Ambassador

(Excerpt) Ethiopia's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Nesibu Taye, held a reception on the occasion of Ethiopia's national holiday. Many Soviet officials attended the reception. (13 Sep 83, p. 4)

#### Revolution Anniversary

(Text) Tomorrow the working people of Socialist Ethiopia will be celebrating their great holiday, the ninth anniversary of the revolution which led the country onto a new path of development. In honor of the important date, demonstrations and meetings are being held throughout Ethiopia. The Ethiopian people are approaching this anniversary under the themes of building a Marxist-Leninist party of the working people, creating the foundations of a Socialist economy, and strengthening the motherland's defense capability. A great event will be the unveiling in Addis Ababa of a monument to the great revolutionary leader of working people throughout the world, V. I. Lenin. This monument is a gift from the Soviet Union to the Ethiopian people. A CPSU delegation led by S. R. Rashidov, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived here to take part in the unveiling ceremony and in the celebrations for the Ethiopian revolution anniversary. In recent years, Ethiopia's revolutionary authorities have done a lot of work to transform the country on new foundations. The public sector in the economy continues to grow, construction of new industrial enterprises is under way, and collective methods of agriculture are being consolidated. More than 3,500 supply and marketing cooperatives are operating and more than 1,000 production cooperatives have been created in rural localities. Great successes have been achieved in the education sphere. Millions of people have learned to read and write during the campaign to eliminate illiteracy. Health care is being developed, and the construction of children's establishments is under way.

Socialist Ethiopia stands firm on positions of defending peace and averting the imperialist threat of war. In the precelebration days, the local press notes that Ethiopia confirms its allegiance to the world anti-imperialist struggle and support for the efforts of oppressed and exploited peoples fighting for their



liberation. (13 Sep 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #180, 15 Sep 83, pp. J5-6)

### Soviet and Ethiopian Ties

(Excerpt) A member of the PMAC Standing Committee and of the COPWE Executive Committee, Legesse Asfau, received the Soviet delegation visiting Ethiopia to attend celebrations in Addis Ababa of Ethiopia's ninth anniversary of the revolution. In the course of talks between the delegation and Soviet officials, both sides expressed high praise for the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and between the CPSU and COPWE. (13 Sep 83, p. 4)

### Mengistu, Rashidov Speak at Ethiopian Festival

(Text) A 21-gun salute here today announced the start of the festivities marking the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. Tens of thousands of the capital's residents gathered in its central square, where a demonstration of working people and a military parade took place. On the rostrum for guests of honor were the leaders of Socialist Ethiopia and the CPSU delegation headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, which is here to participate in the celebrations and in the ceremony to unveil a V. I. Lenin memorial in Addis Ababa. Representatives of various public organizations, workers, peasants, and youth and also subunits of all categories of troops of Socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Army marched in orderly columns through the square beneath colorful slogans and banners glorifying peace, labor, and socialism. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE, made a long speech on the occasion of the national holiday. The preservation of peace on earth and the liquidation of the threat of war which could result in the complete destruction of mankind is the most urgent issue of modern times, he declared. United action among all the world's progressive forces is needed to curb imperialism's criminal designs.

The fueling of tension and confrontation in various regions is fraught with universal catastrophe, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, while the consequences of the unrestrained arms race are an increasingly heavy burden on the world economy, particularly in the developing countries. In their attempts to emerge from the profound crisis which has gripped them, the imperialist powers are stepping up the offensive against progressive countries, using all means for this, from economic sanctions and political threats to direct armed intervention. They are giving broad assistance to and openly collaborating with the Pretoria racists and are seeking to strengthen the apartheid regime and prevent independence being granted to Namibia. By fanning the civil war in Chad, the imperialist powers are also pursuing their own strategic ends and are trying to split the unity of Africa. The creation of military bases and the holding of maneuvers jointly with the ruling circles of Somalia and a number of other reactionary regimes is further proof of this. These provocative actions, Mengistu declared, must be countered by the militant cohesion of the continent's truly independent countries, which have all the world's freedomloving and peaceloving forces on their side. As for Ethiopia, it will continue to be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and to strive for a negotiated solution to disputes.

Dwelling on questions of national development, Mengistu pointed out that during the 9 years of revolution, Ethiopia has scored impressive successes in the economic, social, cultural, and political spheres. The decisive conditions for its further development and for building the foundations of a Socialist society in the country, he emphasized, are a dictatorship of the proletariat and the creation in the country of a vanguard party of working people, leading and directing the forces of revolution. The ceremony ended with the playing of the national anthem of Socialist Ethiopia and the Internationale. (14 Sep 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #183, pp. J2-3)

#### CPSU Delegation Meets With Mengistu

(Excerpt) Ethiopian President Mengistu today received the CPSU delegation visiting Ethiopia. He praised highly the peaceloving foreign policies of the Soviet Union, the principal supplier of support to Ethiopia which is struggling for freedom, independence, and social progress. He emphasized that all of freedomloving mankind sees in the Soviet Union a stronghold of peace and progress. (15 Sep 83, p. 4)

#### Return of CPSU Delegation

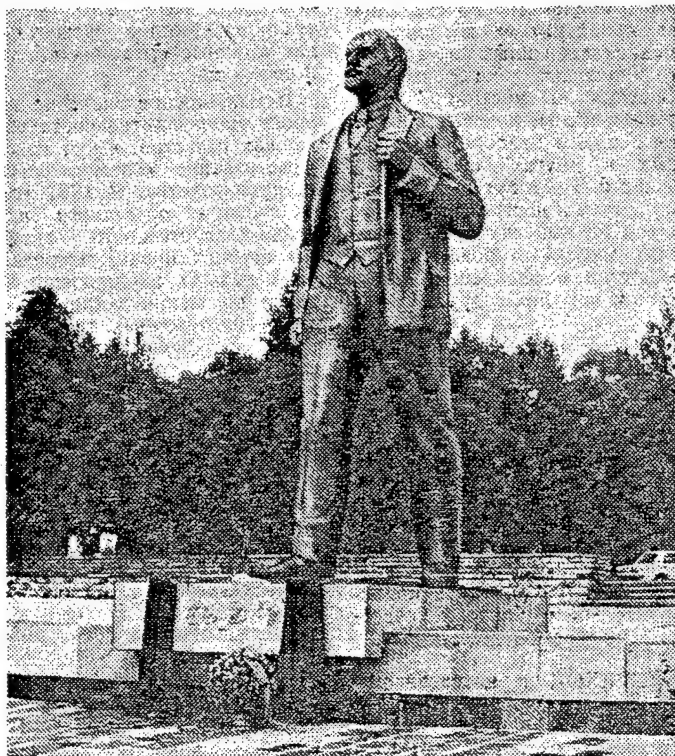
(Text) The CPSU delegation led by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Addis Ababa 15 September. It had been taking part in a ceremony to unveil a V. I. Lenin memorial and in the festivities to mark the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. The delegation was met at the airfield in Moscow by V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, T. N. Osetrov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, K. N. Brutents, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and other officials. (16 Sep 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #183, 20 Sep 83, p. J4)

#### Ethiopian Delegation In USSR

(Excerpt) D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union, received a delegation of political workers from Ethiopia led by COPWE Central Committee member Brigadier General Gebre Wolde Hanna which arrived in the Soviet Union by invitation from the Ministry of Defense, the Chief of Staff of the Soviet Army, and the Navy. Friendly talks were held. (18 Sep 83, p. 4)



### Statue of Lenin



(Text) A few days ago in the Ethiopian capital, in a solemn ceremony, a statue of V. I. Lenin was unveiled. The sculpture stands in a square bearing Lenin's name. (18 Sep 83, p. 1)

Ethiopia/Somalia

### Eastern Wind Exercises Criticized

(Summary) In a document released in Ethiopia by the Military Intelligence Department on the subject of American "Eastern Wind" exercises in Somalia, it is stated that the exercises are a threat to the Horn of Africa. (29 Aug 83, p. 5)

Kenya

### Arap Moi Reelected

(Text) Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi was reelected. Representing the ruling Kenya African National Union, he was the only candidate for this post.

Mauritius

### New Coalition Wins Victory

(Text) A coalition of three parties--the Militant Socialist Movement, the Labor Party, and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party--won a victory in the parliamentary elections. According to Mauritian radio statistics, the coalition

received 41 deputy mandates. Nineteen seats in Parliament will go to the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM). Half a million people, or 85 percent of the population, voted in the elections. The present elections, which took place a year after the previous ones, were conducted in connection with the government crisis which erupted this year after the victory in the last elections by the MMM coalition and the Mauritian Socialist Party. Prime Minister Jugmauth and a group of his supporters resigned from the MMM and formed a new party called the Militant Socialist Movement. In the present elections, this party was united with the Labor and Social Democratic Parties. (24 Aug 83, p. 1)

#### Population Figure Announced

(Text) According to a bulletin issued by the Statistical Bureau in Mauritius, the population of the island, on 31 December 1982, reached 994,878. (21 Sep 83, p. 4)

#### Mozambique

##### Military Action Against MNRM

(Excerpt) Units of the Mozambican Army, reported Noticias, are carrying out a large military operation at the present time against National Resistance Movement (MNRM) guerrillas occupying Inhambane Province in the east. This puppet group, established by South Africa and the United States, is analogous to guerrilla groups in Angola, Zimbabwe, and other frontline states in that they all aim to paralyze the social and economic life of their respective countries. (1 Sep 83, p. 5)

##### Delegation in Moscow

(Excerpt) A delegation from Mozambique, led by Politburo member and FRELIMO Central Committee Secretary Marcelino dos Santos, visited Moscow from 28 to 31 August to discuss relations between the two countries. (1 Sep 83, p. 4)

#### Namibia

##### Namibia Day Designated

(Excerpt) The world has designated 26 August as Namibia Day. It has been 17 years since SWAPO has been waging an armed struggle against the puppet regime of South Africa. The apartheid regime and its Western allies are striving to bar SWAPO from coming to power. (26 Aug 83, p. 4)

##### SWAPO President Gives Interview

(Excerpt) SWAPO President Sam Nujoma held a press conference in Luanda, Angola on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle against the puppet regime in Namibia. For 17 years, he said, SWAPO troops, operating within the ranks of Namibia's People's Liberation Army, have been winning victories over their adversaries. (27 Aug 83, p. 1)

Meeting Held on Namibian Problem

(Excerpt) In Luanda, talks concluded between the leaders of Angola and SWAPO on one side, and UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, on the other. The theme of the talks was steps and measures to solve the Namibian problem. The Secretary General, addressing the mass meeting, said that Namibia's independence is a basic element for the strengthening of peace in southern Africa. (30 Aug 83, p. 5)

Republic of South Africa

More Support Sought

(Text) The racists of South Africa, whom President Reagan officially proclaimed "allies" of the United States, are "working" on the receipt from abroad of aid and support for new perpetrations into Angola.



South African Troops in Angola. (22 Aug 83, p. 5)

New Front Established

(Excerpt) More than seven thousand people, belonging to approximately 400 unions, youth groups, sporting groups, and religious organizations in South Africa, participated in a meeting in Cape Town during which the United Democratic Front (UDF) was established. This movement, as its founder notes, is the most widespread and representative multiracial coalition in existence for 50 years. The front's goal is to struggle against apartheid, racism, and injustice. (22 Aug 83, p. 6)

### Unemployment Increases

(Text) Over the last few years, in South Africa there has been a growth in the unemployment rate. According to the Rand Daily Mail, in 1982 alone 140,000 people were laid off in five of the most important sectors of the economy--mining and manufacturing industries, building construction, energy, and transportation. Recently, notes the newspaper, the number of unemployed Africans has reached two million. However, this number does not include thousands who live in the "independent" homelands. The unemployed constitute more than 40 percent of the working-age population. (19 Sep 83, p. 5)

### Death of Party Leader

(Text) The National Chairman of the South African Communist Party, Joseph Mohammed Dadu, died in London after a difficult and prolonged illness. (21 Sep 83, p. 4)

### African National Congress of South Africa/SWAPO

#### Gift of Supplies

(Text) An Interflot airplane arrived in the Zambian capital with a gift of medical supplies, food products, clothing, and school supplies. The gift was from the Solidarity Committee of East Germany to the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO. (31 Aug 83, p. 4)

### Tanzania

#### CPSU Official Leaves for Tanzania

(Text) In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, a CPSU delegation headed by G. P. Bogomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Tyumen CPSU Obkom, left for the United Republic of Tanzania 22 August to familiarize itself with the party's organizational work. (23 Aug 83, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #166, 25 Aug 83, p. J8)

#### CPSU Delegation in Dar-es-Salaam

(Excerpt) The CPSU delegation headed by G. P. Bogomyakov arrived in Dar-es-Salaam. The delegation was met at the airport by Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Central Committee member Shidja and other officials. (24 Aug 83, p. 4)

#### Soviet Policies Praised

(Excerpt) The consistent Leninist policies of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the struggle against imperialism and for revolutionary transformation in the interests of the people have great support, said Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Central Committee member Shidja during a meeting in Dar-es-Salaam with the Soviet delegation. (25 Aug 83, p. 4)

### CPSU Delegation's Talks In Dar-es-Salaam

(Text) J. Nyerere, Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) and President of the United Republic of Tanzania, received the CPSU delegation led by G. P. Bogomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Tyumen CPSU Obkom, which is here on the invitation of the CCM. In the course of the talks, the CPSU delegation informed the Tanzanian leadership of the tireless activity of the Soviet party and Government aimed at preserving peace and the peoples' security. The Tanzanian president gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peaceloving foreign policy and announced his support for the constructive new initiatives put forward by Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Soviet Presidium, in his replies to questions from Pravda. There was also an exchange of views on the African situation in the light of the increasing aggressive actions on the continent by the forces of imperialism led by the United States. The CCM chairman expressed himself in favor of a further development of ties between the CPSU and the CCM, friendly Soviet-Tanzanian relations, and cooperation in various spheres. The CPSU delegation left for home today. (31 Aug 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #174, 7 Sep 83, p. J5)

### CPSU Delegation Returns

(Excerpt) The CPSU delegation visiting Tanzania returned to Moscow on 31 August. (1 Sep 83, p. 4)

### Oil Found Off Zanzibar

(Text) As a result of an exploratory search, oil has been discovered in four locations off the island of Zanzibar. The investigation, begun as early as 1950 by the Shell Oil Company, will now be followed through by the national oil corporation of Tanzania which is controlled by the state. (21 Sep 83, p. 4)

### Upper Volta

#### Upper Volta's Sankara Advocates Cooperation

(Text) Upper Volta advocates the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness with African countries and friendship and cooperation with all peoples, Thomas Sankara, Chairman of the National Revolution Council, stated in an interview for the Algerian newspaper El Moudjahid. We want to live in an atmosphere of peace and stability in order to successfully implement socio-economic transformations in the interests of all the people, the National Revolution Council leader stressed. (25 Aug 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #167, 26 Aug 83, p. J3)

### Zambia

#### CPSU Greets Conference of Zambia's UNIP

(Text) To the Ninth United National Independence Party (UNIP) General Conference: the CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Ninth UNIP General Conference and all UNIP members. Over the years of independent development, the Zambian people under the leadership of UNIP, has made considerable strides in various spheres of material and spiritual life and effected

important socio-economic transformations. In the difficult conditions of the frontline situation, Zambia makes a worthy contribution to the struggle to eliminate the last seats of colonialism and racism, and courageously resists the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa which, with the backing of foreign imperialist circles, is conducting an undeclared war against the freedom-loving states of southern Africa. The work of the UNIP General Conference is proceeding in the period of the disquieting sharpening of the international situation brought about by imperialism's aggressive actions which threaten mankind with a thermonuclear catastrophe. To avert the threat is the task of all the peoples of the world. Soviet people appreciate the efforts of the Republic of Zambia aimed at strengthening peace, international security, and cooperation. We wish the Ninth UNIP General Conference fruitful and successful work! May the friendship between the CPSU and UNIP and between the people of Zambia and the Soviet Union strengthen and develop. (22 Aug 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #166, 25 Aug 83, pp. J7-78.

#### UNIP Conference in Progress

(Excerpt) Zambian President Kaunda is seriously concerned about the international arms race and solutions to the problems in southern Africa. He attended the opening of the Ninth General Conference of Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP) which is being held in the village of Mulungushi, near the city of Kabwe. Attending the conference are 7,000 delegates representing more than 200,000 party members. They are discussing the country's problems and identifying the road to political, economic, and social development in the next five years. The participants will also elect a party chairman who, in accordance with the country's constitution, will be a candidate for the post of President of Zambia. The forum will decide on a new UNIP Central Committee structure. (25 Aug 83, p. 5)

#### UNIP Conference Ends

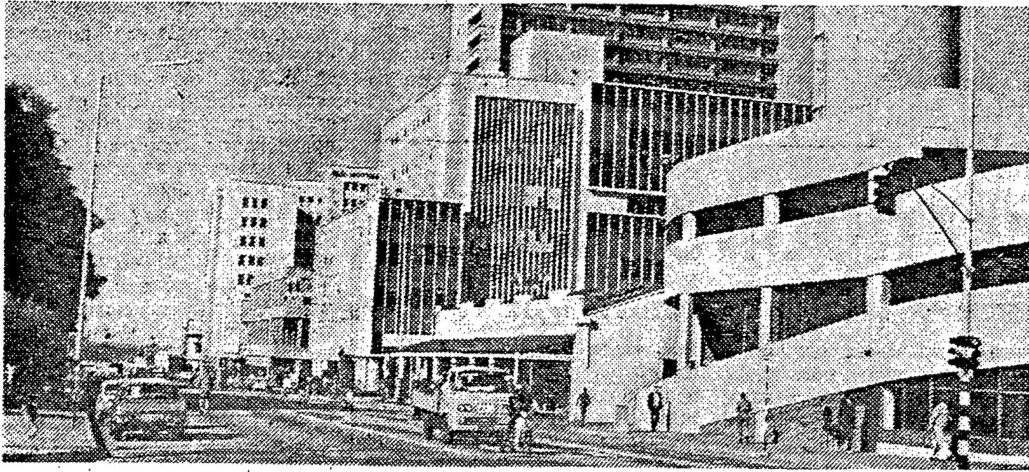
(Excerpt) In Kabwe, the work of the Ninth General Conference of UNIP concluded. The 7,000 delegates unanimously elected Kenneth Kaunda as UNIP Chairman which, according to the Constitution, makes him a candidate for the presidency in the next elections. (28 Aug 83, p. 5)

#### Zimbabwe

#### Progress in Zimbabwe

(Excerpt) Eight million people in Zimbabwe won their freedom three years ago after a long and harsh struggle against the colonial racist regime. The Government of Zimbabwe is now solving serious social and political problems.

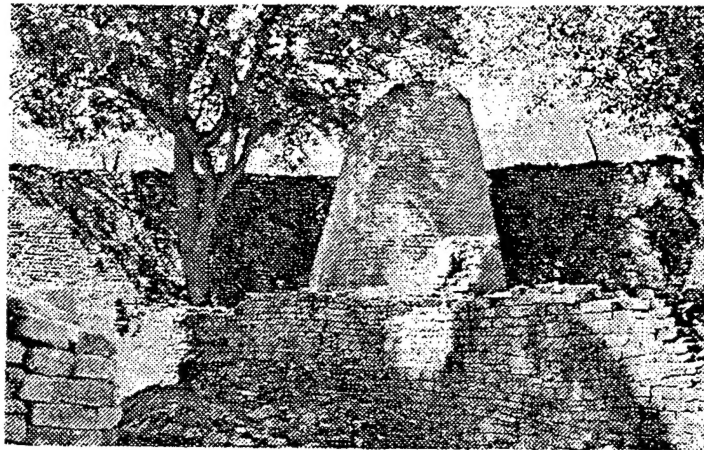




One of Harare's Main Streets



A Construction Worker



Ruins--An Historical Reminder of the Pre-colonial Period

(22 Aug 83, p. 6)

#### A Fitting Rebuff

(Text) The meeting between US President Reagan and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe, who is visiting the United States, has ended here confirming that there are profound differences on major international issues. Associated Press notes that "R. Reagan and R. Mugabe stated on the completion of the talks that their views differ on the problem of southern Africa," one of today's most important problems. The head of the Washington administration obviously tried to secure the Zimbabwean leader's support for his policy of preserving the last centers of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. But he encountered a fitting rebuff. Mugabe blamed the United States and the other Western countries in the so-called "Contact Group" for the failure to resolve the Namibian problem. The White House talks saw a brazen attempt, contradicting all international norms, to make the Zimbabwean leader give an explanation of his refusal to support in the UN Secretary Council the illegal resolution, sponsored by the United States and its allies in connection with the South Korean aircraft incident, which proposed condemnation of the actions of the Soviet Union in protecting the inviolability of its borders. These great power intrigues were resolutely rejected by Mugabe who said that Zimbabwe's stance in the Security Council also reflects the view of seven other independent African states. (15 Sep 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #181, 16 Sep 83, p. J1)